

Exhibit 12



**Webster's
Third New
International
Dictionary**

UNABRIDGED



A GENUINE MERRIAM-WEBSTER

The name *Webster* alone is no guarantee of excellence. It is used by a number of publishers and may serve mainly to mislead an unwary buyer.

A *Merriam-Webster*® is the registered trademark you should look for when you consider the purchase of dictionaries or other fine reference books. It carries the reputation of a company that has been publishing since 1831 and is your assurance of quality and authority.

COPYRIGHT © 1986 BY MERRIAM-WEBSTER INC.

PHILIPPINES COPYRIGHT 1986 BY MERRIAM-WEBSTER INC.

WEBSTER'S THIRD NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY
PRINCIPAL COPYRIGHT 1961

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data
Main entry under title:

Webster's third new international dictionary of
the English language, unabridged.

Includes index.

I. English language—Dictionaries. I. Gove,
Philip Babcock, 1902-1972. II. Merriam-Webster Inc.
PE1625.W36 1986 423 85-31018
ISBN 0-87779-201-1 (blue Sturdite)
ISBN 0-87779-206-2 (imperial buckram)

All rights reserved. No part of this work covered by the copyrights hereon may be reproduced or copied in any form or by any means—graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, taping, or information storage and retrieval systems—without written permission of the publisher.

MADE IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

44AG/KP91

Preface
Editorial Staff . .
Outside Consults
Explanatory Cha
Explanatory Not
Divisions in Bok
Spelling
Plurals
Capitalization . .
Italicization . . .

egs electromagn
Afro-Asiatic lan
alphabet table . .
anthracite coal
architecture . . .
common area ft
Beaufort scale . .
ship's bells . . .
book sizes
Braille alphabet
constellations . .
chief crusades . .
principal ocean
executive U.S. . .
dye tables I and
Easter dates . . .
chemical eleme
four syllogistic
principal railro
common shotg
geologic time a
gestation perio
glacial epochs . .
incubation peri
Indo-European
measures and

Color:
Two plates
Constellations
Constellations



Second College Edition

THE
AMERICAN
HERITAGE
DICTIONARY

Words that are believed to be registered trademarks have been checked with authoritative sources. No investigation has been made of common-law trademark rights in any word, because such investigation is impracticable. Words that are known to have current registrations are shown with an initial capital and are also identified as trademarks. The inclusion of any word in this Dictionary is not, however, an expression of the Publisher's opinion as to whether or not it is subject to proprietary rights. Indeed, no definition in this Dictionary is to be regarded as affecting the validity of any trademark.

Copyright © 1982, 1985 by Houghton Mifflin Company. All rights reserved.

No part of this work may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and recording, or by any information storage or retrieval system without the prior written permission of Houghton Mifflin Company unless such copying is expressly permitted by federal copyright law. Address inquiries to Permissions, Houghton Mifflin Company, 2 Park Street, Boston, MA 02108.

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data
Main entry under title:
American Heritage dictionary.

Rev. ed. of: American Heritage dictionary of the English language. New college ed. c1976.

1. English language—Dictionaries. I. Morris, William, 1913—

PE1625.A54 1982 423 82-9346

ISBN 0-395-32943-4

ISBN 0-395-32944-2 (thumb index)

ISBN 0-395-33959-6 (deluxe edition)

Manufactured in the United States of America

INTRODUC

STAFF ...

USAGE PA

CONSULT.

SPECIAL A

Language,
Lee Pede

Usage and
Dwight B
William F

English an
Geoffrey

The Mathe
Henry Ku

GUIDE TO

STYLE MA

PRONUNCI.

DICTIONAI

BIOGRAPH

GEOGRAPH

ABBREVIAT

FOUR-YEA

TWO-YEAR

PICTURE C

804

üst' *n.* Lack of trust. — *v.* -*trust-ed*, -*trust*. To regard without confidence. — *intr.* To be full. — *mis-trust'ful* *adj.* — *mis-trust'fully* *adv.*

ü- *adv.* 1. Consisting of or resembling. 2. Obscured or clouded by or as if by. In clarity; vague. — *mis-tri'ly* *adv.* — *mis-tri'*

rü-ld' *adj.* 1. Having eyes blurred as if by a sentimental or dreamy quality.

d (mis-ün-dar-ständ') *tr. v.* -stood (-stōd), -ds. To understand incorrectly; misinter-

d-ing (mis-ün-dar-ständ'ing) *n.* 1. A failure correctly. 2. A disagreement or quarrel. -yōō'sij, -zj) *n.* 1. Abusive treatment. 2. Im-

be' *n.* Improper or incorrect use; misappli-

nis-yōōz' -used, -us-ing, -us-es. 1. To use

rectly. 2. To mistreat or abuse.

väl'yōō *tr. v.* -ued, -u-ing, -ues. To value or

ctly.

üs-vén'char) *n.* Variant of misadventure.

vörd' *tr. v.* -word-ed, -word-ing, -words. To

stly; word improperly.

ty of various small arachnids that are often

OE mite.]

a. A very small amount of money or contri-

dow's mite. 2. A coin of very small value,

British coin worth half a farthing. 3. A very

eature, or particle. [ME < MDu., a small

1. A tall, pointed hat with peaks in front

by bishops and certain other ecclesiastics,

or binding the hair, worn by women in an-

the ceremonial headdress worn by ancient

ists. 3. A covering or top of a chimney that

tase of smoke while keeping out rain and

miter joint. b. The edge of a piece of material

eveled preparatory to making a miter joint.

re. — *v.* -tered, -ter-ing, -ters. — *tr.* 1. To be-

pon. 2. To make join with a miter joint.

in a miter joint. [ME *mitre* < OFr. < Lat.

1 < Gk.]

A box open at the ends, with sides slotted to

utting miter joints. 2. A device for hand-

to guide cuts in lumber at various degrees,

joint made by beveling each of two surfaces

usually at a 45° angle, to form a 90° corner.

A carpenter's square with a blade that is set

or is adjustable.

'lar-würt', -wört') *n.* Any of several North

s of the genus *Mitella*, having heart-shaped

fers of small white flowers.

ith'ra-lz'm, -rā-) *n.* A Persian religious cult

in the late Roman Empire, rivaling Chris-

ra'ic (mi-thrā'ik) *adj.* — *Mith-ra'ist* (mi-thrā-

ras) *n.* Myth. The Persian god of light and

it evil, often identified with the sun. [Lat. <

mithra.]

ith'ri-dāt') *n.* A substance that is held to be

painst poison. [After *Mithridates* (132?–63

aid to have acquired tolerance for poison.]

(mith'ri-dāt'iz'm) *n.* Tolerance for a poison

king gradually larger doses of it. — *mith'ri-*

adj.]

i-sid') *n.* An agent that kills mites. — *mi'ti-*

gāt') *tr.* & *intr. v.* -gāt-ed, -gāt-ing, -gates. To

e less severe or intense; moderate. [ME *miti-*

gāt'are < *mitis*, soft.] — *mit'i-ga-ble* (-gā-bəl)

lon *n.* — *mit'i-ga-tive*, *mit'i-ga-to'ry* (-gā-tōr'ē,

it'i-ga-tor *n.*

on (mī'tā-kōn'drē-ən) *n.* pl. -dri-a (-drē-ə).

copic body found in the cells of almost all

s and containing enzymes responsible for the

food to usable energy. [NLat. < Gk. *mitos*,

khondrion*, dim. of *khondros*, grain.] — *mitō-

-ē-ē) *adj.*

a-jān) *n.* An agent that induces mitosis. [M-

N.] — *mit'o-gen'ic* (mī'tā-jēn'ik, mī'tā-) *adj.*

ity (-jā-nē-tē) *n.*

nā-tā-mū'sin) *n.* A complex of antibiotics pro-

bacterium *Streptomyces caespitosus* that is

used in the chemotherapeutic treatment of can-

- + MYCIN.]

'sīs) *n.* pl. -ses (-sēz) *Biol.* 1. The sequen-

tial and segregation of replicated chromosomes

s that precedes complete cell division. 2. The

of processes in cell division in which the

of chromosomes is retained in both daugh-

-nitos, thread + -osis.] — *mitō'tic* (mī-tōr'ik)

-tā'ty *adv.*

adj. 1. Pertaining to or resembling a miter.

o a mitral valve. [Fr. < Lat. *mitra*, miter.]

gag / h hat / hw which / i pit / i pie / ir pier /

aw, for / oi noise / ou out / oo took / oo boot /

805

mitral valve *n.* The heart valve between the left auricle and the left ventricle that regulates blood flow from the auricle to the ventricle.

mit're (mī'tor) *n.* & *v.* Chiefly Brit. Variant of miter.

mitt (mīt) *n.* 1. A woman's glove that extends over the hand but only partially covers the fingers. 2. A mitten. 3. A base-

ball glove, esp. a large leather padded glove used by catch-

ers and first basemen. 4. Slang. A hand or fist. [Short for

MITTEN.]

mitt'en (mīt'n) *n.* A covering for the hand that encases the

thumb separately and the four fingers together. [ME *mytan*

< OFr. *mitaine*, prob. < Lat. *medietas*, half < *medius*, mid-

-dle.]

mitt-i-mus (mīt'a-məs) *n.* pl. -mus-es. Law. A writ instruct-

ing a jailer to hold a prisoner. [Lat., we send (the first word

of the writ).]

mitz-vah (mits'va) *n.* pl. -voh (-vōth', -vōt') or -vahs.

1. a. A commandment of the Jewish law. b. The fulfillment

of such a commandment. 2. A worthy deed. [Heb. *mitzvāh*.]

mix (miks) *v.* mixed, mix-ing, mix-es. — *tr.* 1. a. To combine

or blend into one mass or mixture so that the constituent

parts are indistinguishable. b. To create or form by adding

ingredients together. c. To add (an ingredient or element) to

another. 2. To combine or join; mix joy with sorrow. 3. To

bring into social contact; mix boys and girls in a coeduca-

tional school. 4. To crossbreed. — *intr.* 1. a. To become

mixed or blended together. b. To be capable of being

blended together: Oil does not mix with water. 2. To asso-

ciate socially or get along with others: He does not mix well

at parties. 3. To be crossbred. — *phrasal verb.* mix up. 1. To

confuse; confound. 2. To involve: Don't let him mix you up

in a power struggle. — *n.* 1. An act of mixing. 2. A mixture,

esp. of ingredients packaged and sold commercially: a cake

mix. 3. A tape recording or a phonograph record that is

produced by combining and adjusting sounds. — *idiom.* mix

it up. Slang. To fight. [Back-formation < obs. *mixte*, mixed

< ME < OFr. < Lat. *mixtus*, p.p. of *miscere*, to mix.]

mix-a-ble *adj.*

Synonyms: mix, blend, mingle, coalesce, merge, amal-

gamate, combine, compound, fuse. The verb mix is nonspec-

ific, implying only components capable of existing

together. Blend (transitive) denotes purposeful mixing; in-

transitively, it suggests that the components shade into each

other. In either case the result is harmonious, and the com-

ponents lose some or all of their original definition. Mingle

implies no such loss of individual characteristics. Coalesce

involves a union slowly achieved, with a distinct new iden-

tity. Merge also stresses new identity. Amalgamate implies a

looser union, akin to a federation. Combine is usually ap-

plied to the union of a small number of elements, and im-

plies resultant homogeneity. Compound stresses studious

care in mixing distinct elements, which when united assume

a new and independent character. Fuse emphasizes endur-

ing union, as of molten metals, achieved under stress and

strongly marked by loss of identity of parts.

mixed (miks) *adj.* 1. Blended together into one unit or

mass; intermingled. 2. Composed of a variety of differing,

sometimes conflicting entities: mixed emotions. 3. Made up

of people of different sex, race, or social class.

mixed bag *n.* A collection of dissimilar things; assortment.

mixed drink *n.* A drink made of one or more kinds of liquor

combined with other ingredients, usually shaken or stirred

before serving.

mixed grill *n.* A dish consisting of a variety of broiled meats

and vegetables, typically including a lamb chop.

mixed marriage *n.* Marriage between persons of different

races or religions.

mixed-me-di-a (miks'mē'dē-ə) *adj.* Multimedia.

mixed metaphor *n.* A succession of metaphors that produce

an incongruous and ludicrous effect, as *His mounting ambi-*

tion was soon bridled by a wave of opposition.

mixed nerve *n.* A nerve that contains both sensory and

motor fibers.

mixed number *n.* A number, such as 7/4, equal to the sum

of an integer and a fraction.

mixed-up (miks'tup) *adj.* Informal. Being in a state of con-

fusion; muddled: just a mixed-up kid.

mix'er (miks'or) *n.* 1. One that mixes. 2. A sociable person.

3. An informal dance or party arranged to give members of

a group an opportunity to get acquainted. 4. A device that

blends or mixes substances or ingredients, esp. by mechan-

ical agitation. 5. A beverage, such as soda water or ginger

ale, used in diluting alcoholic drinks.

mix-o-log-y (miks-ō-lō-jē) *n.* The study or skill of preparing

mixed drinks. — *mix-o-lō-gist* *n.*

mixt (miks) *v.* Archaic. A past tense and past participle of

mix.

mixture (miks'char) *n.* 1. Something produced by mixing.

2. Something consisting of diverse elements: a mixture of

joy and sorrow. 3. A fabric made of different kinds of thread

or yarn. 4. a. The act or process of mixing. b. The condition

of being mixed. 5. Chem. A composition of two or more

substances that are not chemically bound to each other. [Fr.

< Lat. *mixtura* < *miscere*, to mix.]

Synonyms: mixture, blend, admixture, combination,

compound, composite, amalgam. Mixture, being nonspecific,

mitral valve Möbius strip

overlaps, in nontechnical use, all of these terms. Blend denotes a harmonious mixture in which the original components are modified substantially. *Admixture* applies when one ingredient is not in harmony with the fundamental quality of the new union. *Combination* applies broadly to any union of rather few components. *Compound* stresses careful, purposeful mixing; the new product has an independent identity not necessarily deducible from its components. *Composite* implies more components and less deliberation in mixing; the new product lacks the unity of a compound, since the components do not wholly lose their identities. *Amalgam* implies a union more homogeneous than a composite but less sharply defined than a compound. *mix-up* (miks'tup) *n.* 1. A state of confusion; muddle. 2. Informal. A fight or melee.

Mi-zar (mī'zār) *n.* The star at the crook of the handle of the Big Dipper. [Ar. *mī'zar*, Mizar, veil.]

miz-zen or miz-en (mīz'en) *n.* 1. A fore-and-aft sail set on the mizzenmast. 2. A mizzenmast. [ME *meson* < OFr. *misaine*, prob. < OItal. *mezzana* < *mezzano*, middle < Lat. *mediānus* < *medius*, half.] — *miz-zen* *adj.*

miz-zen-mast or miz-en-mast (mīz'en-māst, -māst') *n.* 1. The third mast aft on sailing ships carrying three or more masts. 2. A jigger mast (sense 1).

miz-zle' (mīz'z) *intr. v.* -zled, -zling, -zles. To rain in fine, mistlike droplets. — *n.* A mistlike rain. [ME *misellen*.]

— *miz-zly* *adv.*

miz-zle' (mīz'z) *intr. v.* -zled, -zling, -zles. Chiefly Brit. To make a sudden departure. [Orig. unknown.]

Mn The symbol for the element manganese.

mne-mon-ic (nī-mōn'ik) *adj.* Relating to, assisting, or designed to assist the memory. — *n.* A device, such as a formula or rhyme, used as an aid in remembering. [Gk. *mnēmōnikos*, of memory < *mnēmōn*, mindful < *mnasthai*, to remember.] — *mne-mon'i-cally* *adv.*

mne-mon-ics (nī-mōn'iks) *n.* (used with a sing. verb.) A system to improve or develop the memory.

Mne-mos-yne (nī-mōs'ō-nē, -mōz'-) *n.* Gk. Myth. The goddess of memory, mother of the Muses. [Lat. < Gk. *Mnēmosynē* < *mnasthai*, to remember.]

— *mo* *suff.* Used after numerals to indicate the number of leaves that results from folding a sheet of paper: *twelvemo*. [< DUODECIMO.]

Mo The symbol for the element molybdenum.

mo-a (mō'ā) *n.* Any of various large, long-necked, flightless birds of the order Dinorhithiformes, native to New Zealand and extinct for over a century. [Maori.]

Mo-ab-ite (mō'ā-bit') *n.* 1. In the Old Testament, a descendant of Moab, the son of Lot. 2. An inhabitant or native of Moab. — *Mo-a-bite* *adj.*

moan (mōn) *n.* 1. a. A low, sustained, mournful sound, usually indicative of sorrow or pain. b. A similar sound: the moan of the wind. 2. Lamentation. — *v.* moaned, moan-ing, moans. — *intr.* 1. a. To utter a moan. b. To make a sound resembling a moan. 2. To complain, lament, or grieve. — *tr.* 1. To bewail: He moaned his misfortunes to anyone who would listen. 2. To utter with a moan. [ME *mone*, complaint.]

moat (mōt) *n.* A wide, deep ditch, usually filled with water, surrounding a medieval town, fortress, or castle as a protection against assault. — *tr. v.* moated, moat-ing, moats. To surround with or as if with a moat. [ME *mote* < OFr., mound.]

mob (mɒb) *n.</*